Magazine Department

Interesting Features for Home Reading

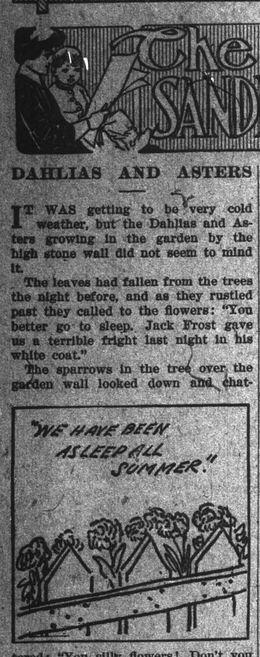
The SANDMAN STORY

DAHLIAS AND ASTERS

IT WAS getting to be very cold weather, but the Dahlias and Asters growing in the garden by the high stone wall did not seem to mind it.

The leaves had fallen from the trees the night before, and as they rustled past they called to the flowers: "You better go to sleep. Jack Frost gave us a terrible fright last night in his white coat."

The sparrows in the tree over the garden wall looked down and chattered: "You silly flowers! Don't you know it is cold and you will freeze? Go to bed!"



The bare limbs of the trees waved back and forth, crackling in the wind, to warn them that it was getting late, but the Dahlias and the Asters only raised their bright heads and nodded.

"What care we for the chill, crisp air?" they said to each other. "We have been asleep all summer. Why should we hurry away, now that we are here?"

The cold wind came that night and told them that winter was on his way and they better go to sleep, and the rain came down to tell them it might be its last visit, for the snow was getting impatient to fall.

The next morning the sun came out and the Dahlias and Asters laughed as they bobbed about. "Who is afraid of snow? We are not; why, we just love the cold, crisp air."

"You flowers better go to sleep," called a squirrel from the top of the garden wall. "Don't you know we had a frost last night and it is late for flowers to be out?"

"We are not afraid of frost or snow," called back the flowers, "and why shouldn't we stay a long time? Why does everyone tell us to go to sleep?"

But that night old North Wind came down from his cold white home and over the garden wall he flew, grumbling and muttering. "Where are they, where are they?" he asked.

And straight to the Dahlias and Asters he flew in a terrible temper. "What is all this I hear about you?" he asked.

"Don't you know it is time you were in bed and asleep? It is Thanksgiving time and the people want snow, and here you are holding back the seasons. Get to bed, all of you, quick!"

And then how he did blow and bluster about! The poor Dahlias and Asters hustled into bed and when morning came they were fast asleep under a blanket of snow, and never once did they show their heads until the next year.

(Copyright.)

EDITH ROBERTS

Edith Roberts is among the most experienced of the "movie" stars; although only twenty-two years old she has been with one producing firm since 1912. She started as a child actress.

Peanut Pete

KAYE M. GRIER.

"Off Again, On Again"

STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN

(Copyright.)

ALWAYS AT IT.

I saw her on the train—
  Sittin',
  Knittin'.
She had stitches on the brain—
  Sittin',
  Knittin',
It was not a sturdy sock
For some member of her flock,
But some dido for a frock—
  Sittin'
  Knittin'.

Never saw her but she was
  Sittin'
  Knittin'.
Guess that's all she ever does—
  Sittin'
  Knittin'.
Bet you when her hair is hoary
And she's tatted home to glory,
It will be the same old story—
  Sittin'
  Knittin'.

* * *

Evil.

Evil is what the love of money is the root of.

The root is the lowest part, of course.

There is less unanimity of opinion as to what is the height of evil.

If everything else thrived as well under opposition as evil does, this would be a far different world.

Evil is also what men do that lives after them, if Bill Shakespeare is to be depended on.

Somebody a long time ago labeled a lot of things "evil" and we have stuck to the labels pretty faithfully.

But most of the things they marked "evil" should have been placarded "foolishness."

People who exercise all the intelligence they have do nothing that is really evil.

And they have a fine time, with no big heads or next mornings or other popular brands of hang-over.

Most of the time when we ask, "Is it right?" we could get the answer more suddenly if we said:

"Is it intelligent?"

Many things once labeled evil are not so.

We were brought up to believe that card playing is evil, intrinsically.

Also dancing—gee, whiz! Dancing was the worst thing there was!

Murder was a Sunday school exercise compared with it.

If one plays cards when one should be and could be doing something helpful and necessary, it is wrong.

So would corn hoeing or onion weeding be, if you were neglecting something more important for it.

Ditto dancing.

Although we do believe it wrong for anybody to do it as badly as we do.

A dancing teacher told us so, once. This isn't all we know about evil. But it's all we're going to tell here.

* * *

Making Up Time.

Father Time was looking anxiously at his reflection in the mirror.

He gouged at the bits of pigment in the pores of his skin and rubbed viciously at the rouge-marks on his lips and the sooty place in his eyebrows.

"It's almost impossible for me to keep a decent complexion," he complained, bitterly. "Those railroad train men are always getting behind me and then making me up."

* * *

FINNIGIN FILOSOFY

Th' aisiest t'ing f'r annybody t' see is th' other feller's onplisant juty.

—o—

How He Felt.

"Did my husband appear to miss me during the month I was away, Mary?" asked a matron of whom the Evening Post tells.

"Well, ma'am, at first he was in very high spirits, but about a week ago he became less cheerful, and yesterday, ma'am, he was just miserable."

—o—

CROSBY'S KIDS

BEAUTY CHATS

by Edna Kent Forbes

THE NAILS

IF POSSIBLE every woman should have a professional manicurist go over her nails once in a while, unless she is quite expert at doing them herself. She should also have a professional go over her feet once every few months. The charges for such work are always moderate, and the pain and expense saved later, by the prevention of corns and other troubles is more than worth it. It is like going to a dentist twice a year, to save expensive fillings later.

At home, the nails should receive a little attention each day. The skin should be pushed back with an orange wood stick, to prevent its growth over the nail itself, and any small pieces that collect and harden along the side of the nail should be clipped off. The nails should be kept filed to a small rounded point. Vaseline rubbed into them every night will prevent ridges forming, unless there is a quantity of lime in the blood.

For the regular manicure, the nails should be filed to shape and rubbed with cold cream; after the fingers have been held in soapy warm water. Then the loose skin is scraped off with edge of the file, the cuticle cut or pushed back, and all the hard skin cut away from the sides, till the nail appears a perfect oval, set in the finger. Then the bleach is put under the nail, if any is needed, the polish is put on, and the nail is polished with a buffer rubbed with chalk. Then all rouge and powder is washed off gently, and the nail, pink and perfect, receives its final polish by rubbing it against the palm of the hand.

(Copyright.)

The Best Way to Have Pretty Hands Is to Have Pretty Nails.

What the Sphinx Says

By NEWTON NEWKIRK.

"Honesty among a certain percentage of business men went out of fashion with the minuet."

—o—

NOT VALUABLE

"Love goes where it is sent."
"And sometimes it isn't worth return postage."

DESCRIBED

"Pa, what is an idealist?"
"Usually he is a man, my boy, who has high notions of what the other fellow ought to do."

REMARKABLE ORCHIDS.

Many orchids present imitations so striking as to be positively weird. For instance, there is the variety called the "butterfly," which when in bloom looks as if big gaudy-winged insects hovered over it. The "bee" orchid, the "spider" orchid and the "lizard" orchid are equally remarkable. One species bears a flower in the likeness of a grinning monkey; another suggests the aspect of an opera dancer suspended by the head.

PACKAGES HELP TO SELL GOODS

Desirability of Packing Products in Clean, Sound Containers Is Emphasized.

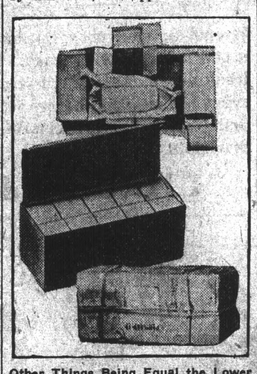
RECENT INSTANCE IS CITED

Farmer, Who Shipped Large Amount of Butter in Dark, Unattractive Barrels Suffers Loss of 8 Cents a Pound on Shipment.

The desirability of packing farm products in clean, sound containers is again emphasized by the loss of $350 recently suffered by a producer in connection with a single shipment of butter, say specialists of the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture.

Used Dark-Colored Barrels.

This farmer shipped in barrels unsalted butter that scored 89 points. Because of the dark gray color of the barrels, which suggested packing stock butter, the receiver was unable to interest buyers in the commodity. Realizing that he would be unable to sell it at all in that condition, he salted and reworked the butter and then packed it in butter tubs. Although the butter had deteriorated in quality by this time, the appearance of the



Other Things Being Equal the Lower Parcel Post Packages Will Market Better Because of Their More Attractive Appearance.

packages commanded the attention of buyers and the butter was promptly sold. The loss to the shipper was practically 8 cents a pound, or over $350 on the entire shipment—a loss that would have been avoided in the first place had the shipper packed the butter properly, and a loss that would have been greater had not the receiver done so.

The same principle applies to eggs, beans, or any other commodity, say the bureau's experts. If the packages present an inviting appearance, the sale is half made; for good-looking packages suggest contents of high quality.

Another Illustration.

Another illustration given by the bureau of markets is that of a country creamery that forwarded a five-tub sample shipment of butter to a commission firm and received an offer for future shipments. In the next shipment the creamery used second-hand tubs instead of bright, new, clean, attractive packages, such as were used in the five-tub sample. Although the butter shipped was uniform in quality and scored 92 points, the commission firm was unable to dispose of it as "extras," and the shipper was compelled to take a loss of 2 cents a pound on the shipment.

CARING FOR BREEDING BULL

Male Calf Should Be Separated From Heifers When About Six Months Old—Feed Skim Milk.

The bull calf intended for breeding purposes should be well fed during the growing period. An undersized breeding animal is never looked upon with favor. The male calf should be separated from the heifers when about six monthsly old. If plenty of skim milk is available, it is well to continue feeding it until the calf is eight months old as it will stimulate growth greatly. Pasture in summer and clover or alfalfa hay with silage in winter constitute the best roughage. For winter a light grain ration of corn and bran or oats is desirable. The two most common mistakes made in handling bulls are excessive use when young as a result of allowing them to run with the cows and lack of exercise and too much fat when the bull becomes old.

VEGETABLES GROWN IN FALL

Some of Pickling and Canning Stock Missed in Spring or Summer Can Be Produced.

After the hot summer weather is passed, when the autumn rains have begun one should plan for the fall garden. There are many vegetables that will mature in a short time that are welcome additions to the bill of fare, and some of the pickling and canning stock that we failed to get in the spring or summer can yet be produced.

WELL SELECTED CORN SEED

Supply Should Be Set Aside at Time Crop Is Being Husked—Store In Dry Place.

The corn for seed should be selected and saved when it is being husked. Save no ears for seed which are not of medium size, fair, rows straight, even and of the standard color and borne at least two on the stalk. Seed corn should be spread out in the granary or on the top floor of the barn where it will keep dry.

Standard-Bred Male.

A standard-bred male at the head of a mongrel flock will improve the quality of the stock materially. A mongrel male will produce no improvement in quality.

Ward to Get Beta Grapes.

Nurseries have not been able to get enough Beta grape to fill their orders this year. People generally have done more planting than usual.

Copenhagen cabbage is one of the best for late use.

PLAN TO MAKE YARD FOR POULTRY FLOCK

South Side of Building Is Favored by Experts.

Height of Fences Will Need to Be Regulated by the Variety of Fowls—Hexagonal Wire Netting Is Not Expensive.

If convenient, it is well to have double yards, for then one may rotate green crops. Small yards may be sown to oats, wheat, rye, rapeseed, etc., but if large yards are available they can be kept in a permanent sod of bluegrass, alfalfa, or clover. While the fowls are using one yard the green feed in the other is getting a fresh start.

If the yards are to be on only one side of the house, they should be on the south side in order that the fowls may have the benefit of the first dry ground in early spring. It not infrequently happens that in localities where snow is abundant the ground on the south side is dry many days before that on the north side.

If the yards are to be in permanent sod and are to furnish green feed for the fowls, 70 to 80 square feet should be allowed for each bird. If part of the green feed is to be provided for otherwise, and the yards used mainly for exercise grounds, 35 to 40 square feet for each bird will be sufficient, poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture say.

Hexagonal wire netting, 2-inch mesh, is suitable for fencing and can be bought cheaply. Where several runs are adjoining, the fences may be boarded up at the bottom to a height of 2 to 2½ feet, or 1-inch mesh wire can be used in place of these boards, to prevent the males fighting one another. Height of fences will need to be regulated by the variety of fowls. The heaviest breeds, like the Brahmas, may be restrained by a 4-foot fence, while most of the other breeds can be kept in by a 6-foot fence. Some of the Hamburgs and leghorns, however, need a 7 or 8 foot fence. By clipping the flight feathers on one wing they can be kept in without much trouble. Gates should be provided in order to permit access from one yard to the next.

Shade of some kind should be provided, and this can often be advantageously furnished by planting fruit trees (such as pear, plum, peach, cherry and apple) in the yard.

STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLES

Clean Garden of All Forms of Vegetation in Fall and Burn It to Destroy Harmful Pests.

The best way to handle the striped cucumber beetle is by cleaning the garden in the fall of all forms of vegetation and making a bonfire of it. The adjacent plots to the garden should also be raked and the rubbish burned. In this way many species of insects will be killed that would otherwise live through the winter. Many small gardeners leave the garden cleaning until spring and then wonder at the numerous forms of insect life. One day of cleaning and burning in the fall saves several days of insect picking during the spring and the loss of a number of plants. Some observers make the statement that one day in the fall is equal to ten days of fighting the young in the spring. Among the birds that have been seen eating the cucumber beetle on several occasions are the quail, English sparrow, wren, grosbeck and oriole.

HINTS FOR SUMMER WEATHER

Extra Care Should Be Taken to See That Young Chicks Are Not Injured by Hot Sun.

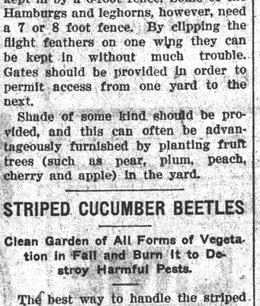
In hot weather, special care is necessary to prevent chicks from being overheated by exposure to the sun, confinement where ventilation is bad, or overcrowding. The brooder should be under shelter, with good circulation of air around it, and the number of chicks should not be greater than it will accommodate comfortably under hot weather conditions.

FALL GREEN BEANS FAVORED

Superior Vegetable for Canning or Pickling—Red Valentine Is Always Tender.

Fall green beans are just the thing for canning or pickling as the continued cool weather is less apt to cause them to spoil. The Red Valentine is a favorite variety for fall planting as they come quick, are always tender and stringless, and yield heavily.

LOCATION OF FARM HOME



When planning to build a farm home, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture, select a location near good trees, so that their shade may be used and enjoyed by the family every day during the summer. It takes so long to grow good trees that existing ones should be cherished and utilized to the fullest extent.

Value of Apple Crop.

Apples ranked ninth in the list of farm crops in the United States in 1919. The total value was equal to that of rice, rye, buckwheat and flaxseed combined.

Thin Out Melon Vines.

Do not let too many melon vines grow in one hill. Thin, cultivate and fertilize for best results.

If your horse is really sick call a graduate veterinarian and let him prescribe appropriate treatment.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red, spot, $2.70½; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $2.61; August delivery, $2.61; September, $2.60¼.

Oats—No. 2 white, 90c; No. 3 white, 88.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $2.16 per bushel; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.75@2.05 per bushel.

Hay—No. 1 timothy (nominal), $35; standard timothy, $34; No. 2 timothy, $33@33.50; No. 3 timothy, $23@28; No. 1 light clover mixed, $31@32; No. 2 light clover mixed, $27@29; No. 1 clover mixed, $29; No. 2 clover mixed, $22@27; sample hay, $18@22.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $20; No. 2 straight rye, $17@18; No. 1 tangled rye, $15; No. 2 tangled rye, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $11@12; No. 2 wheat, $9@10; No. 1 oat (nominal), $15; No. 2 oat, $14@14.50.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 56@57c; do, firsts, 55@56; do, prints, ½ pound, extras, 58@59; do, firsts, 56@57; do, 1 pound, extras, 58@59; do, firsts, 56@57; nearby creamery, extras, 48@50; do, firsts, 46@47; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 41@42; do, firsts, 40@41; storepacked, firsts, 38.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 48c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, 48; Western (Ohio), firsts, 48; West Virginia, firsts, 46@47; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, 45@46.

Live Poultry—Chickens, spring, under 1¼ pounds, pound, 40c; do, 1¼ to 1½ pounds, pound, 42@43; do, 1¾ to 2 pounds, pound, 45@46; do, old roosters, pound, 20@21; do, old hens, over 4 pounds, pound, 36@37; do, small, pound, 35; do, white leghorn hens, pound, 34@35; do, young white leghorns, 1½ pounds, pound, 40@42; do, under 1½ pounds, pound, 38@40.

Potatoes—White new nearby 100 pounds, $3@3.50; do, Eastern Shore and Virginia, barrel, $5@5.50; do, York River, barrel, $5@5.50; do, Norfolk, No. 1 barrel, $5@5.50; do, No. 2, barrel, $2@3; sweets, yellows, North Carolina, new, barrel, $10@11; yams, fancy, bright, barrel, $8@9.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $2.68, and No. 2 mixed durum, $2.80, c. i. f. track New York export, August shipment.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.79¼, c. i. f. New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—No. 2 white, 98c@$1.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 55½@56c; creamery, extras (92 score), 55; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 51@54½; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 43@44.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra, firsts, 53@55; fresh gathered, firsts, 48@52; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 58@70; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 58@62; state, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, first to extras, 48@57.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, current make, white and colored, specials, 27½@28½c; do, average run, 25½@26½; state, whole milk, twins, current make, specials, 26½@27½; do, average run, 25@26.

Live Poultry—Broilers, by freight, 38@40; broilers, by express, 38@42; fowls, 34; old roosters, 23.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $2.65@2.75; No. 2 red winter garlicky, $2.55@2.65.

Corn—As to grade and location, $1.67@1.75.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 56c; nearby prints, fancy, 65@67.

Eggs—Nearby, firsts, 52@54c; do current receipts, 50; Western, extra, firsts, 52@54; do firsts, 48@51; fancy selected, packed, 62@63.

Oats—No. 2 white, 97@98c; No. 3 white, 96@97.

Cheese—New York full milk, fancy, flats, 27½@28c; common to good, 24@27.

Live Poultry—Heavy, not leghorns, 41@42; do, not leghorns, light, 37@40; white leghorns, 36@37; broiling chickens, not leghorns, 43@50; do, white leghorns, 37@42; ducks, old, 20@30; do spring, 30@35; old roosters, 25@26.

Potatoes—Southern, No. 1, $3.50@4.50 per brl.; No. 2, $1@2; Jersey, per basket, No. 1, 90c@$1; do, No. 2, $40@60.

Calves—Veal, choice, per lb., 16c; ordinary to medium, do, 12@15; heavy, smooth, fat, per head, $25@30; rough, do, $15@20; common, thin, poor, do, $10@12.

Sheep—No. 7, per pound, 7@8c; old bucks, as to quality, 6@7; common, 4@5; lambs, spring, choice, 12½@13; fair to good, 11@12; common, thin, 8@10.

LIVE STOCK

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Grass-fed steers, $8.50@15.75; bulls, $6.50@9.50; cows, $2.75@9.50.

Calves—Veals, $13@19; culls, $10@12; skim milk calves, $7; Southern calves, $7@12; Western calves, $8@11.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $5@8; culls, $2@3.50; yearlings, $8.50@9.50; lambs, $9@15.50; culls, $7@9.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Cattle—Bulk, $10@12; yearling steers and heifers, steady; canner cows, steady at $3.75@4.25; bulls and calves, steady; good and choice vealers, $13@13.50; feeder steers, steady.

Hogs—Bulk, light and medium weights, $15.25@15.90; bulk, heavies, $14.25@15.25.

Sheep—Top lambs, $12.50; bulk $11.75@12.50; top ewes, $7.50; bulk, $7@7.50.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Cattle—Prime, $15.25@15.50.

So far the closing of a big woolen mill has not affected the cotton market.

These are days when it takes courage to start a "warm fight" over anything.

A bigger cotton crop is reported. Does this mean that the price is going up?

Influenza is spreading in Japan. And a moose in Japanese must be something serious.

Let the Money You Spend EARN YOU INTEREST!

We Propose To Give A Discount Of

5c

ON THE DOLLAR

On All Cash Sales And A Discount of

2c

ON THE DOLLAR

On All Accounts Settled Every 30 Days

A few special bargains until further notice:

Good Fat Meat, 27c. Lard, 30c. Cheese, 40c. Prunes, 25c. Soap, 5c. up to 10c.

One thousand pairs of shoes at less than factory price, and many other articles which we want to move to make room for Spring Stock.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE ALLOWED FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE IN EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE

BROWN & SMITH

The House Of Quality

APPOMATTOX, VA.

Nice Showing of Suits for Spring

STYLES TO SUIT—

the young man who likes the newest cuts in clothes—the conservative man who is for dignity, the elderly man who has come to the conclusion that there is nothing like plainness and solid comfort.

Our big values are what hold our old customers and continually gains us new ones. You should investigate.

"The House That Beats Them All For The Price"

SHEARER BROS.

One Price — 922 MAIN ST. — Cash Only

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CEILING, FLOORING, SIDING
Sash, Doors,
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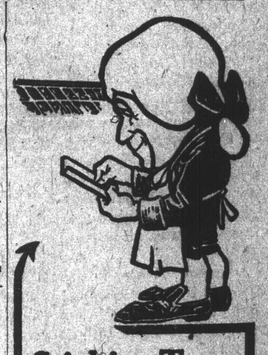
Inside Trim,
Porch Columns, Brackets,
Balusters, Laths,
Redwood Shingles,
Special Millwork,
Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
Farmville, Va.

DISTINCTIVE *Printing*

¶ Printing that will attract attention and put your advertising in a class by itself—printing that contains originality in conception and excellence in its execution—this quality of originality and individuality characterizes all the printed work we turn out.



Sticking Type

is one thing and *Artistically Designed Advertising*

is another. We specialize in the latter—the kind that will make your letterheads, stationery and advertising matter a credit to your business. ¶ See us the next time you need something in the printing line.

Advertising?

If it is results you want you should use this paper. It circulates in the majority of homes in the community and has always been considered

The Family Newspaper

The grown-ups quarrel about it, the children cry for it, and the whole family reads it from cover to cover. They will read your ad if you place it before them in the proper medium.

We Are Ready

To turn out that job of printing whenever you need it.

Our Prices Are Right